NOTE XXXIII.

ON A NEW BAT, NYCTINOMUS BEMMELENI, FROM LIBERIA.

BY

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Nyctinomus Bemmeleni, n. sp.

Dentition. Inc. $\frac{2}{4}$, c. $\frac{1-1}{1-1}$, p. m. $\frac{2-2}{2-2}$, m. $\frac{3-3}{3-3}$.

At a glance this species is distinguished from all the other species of the genus *Nyctinomus* by the length of the metacarpal bone of the third and the fourth finger, by the peculiar manner in which the interfemoral membrane and the wings are attached to the tibiae, and by the very long end of the tail free from the membrane.

Muzzle as in the other species; upper lip very expansible and thick, deeply grooved by vertical wrinkles.

Ears united by a low band in front, but connected by the bases of their inner margin, which form a sharp angle. Earconch triangular, rounded towards the tip, the inner and outer margins being oval. Tragus also triangular, very small. Antitragus well developed, broad, obtusely rounded towards the top, with a large base, separated from the earconch by a very deep notch.

The female possesses no gular sac. . . . . .

In the other species of the genus *Nyctinomus* the forearm always exceeds in length the metacarpal bone of the third and the fourth finger: in our species, however, the case is just the contrary, for the metacarpal bone of the third finger exceeds the forearm and that of the fourth finger equals the forearm in length.

Comparatively the tail is not longer than in the other species, but its part included in the interfemoral membrane is particularly short and therefore the free end of the tail is extraordinarily long.

In the other species of this genus according to rule the wings are attached to the outside of the tibiae or ankles, and the interfemorale membrane to the inside. Now in the species in question the wings and the interfemoral membrane proceed from the same point, to be found on the middle of the tibia just *between* the out and inside.

The thumbs, the first and the fifth toe are very thick; especially the latter, and further the other toes are ornated with long rigid, white colored, overhanging hairs — as commonly in the other species of this genus.

Fur dark smoke-brown above, yellowish brown beneath. Ears, wings and tail colored as the back.

Upper incisors well developed, close together, separated from the canines by a rather large interval. Lower ones very little, bifid, crowded. First upper premolar very small, acute, not filling up the space between the canine and second premolar: first lower premolar about half the size of the second premolar.

Type in the Leyden Museum.

Measures of the single specimen, being a female, preserved in alcohol.

	m. m.
Head and body	54
Tail	35
Tail free from membrane	26
Ear	15

	m. m.
Tragus	2 × 2
Antitragus	3.5 × 5
Forearm	41
Third finger-metacarp	42
» » 1st phal.	18
» » 2nd »	16.5
» » 3th »	8
Fourth finger-metacarp	41
» » 1st phal.	14
» » 2nd »	11.5
Fifth finger-metacarp	24
» » 1st phal.	12
» » 2nd »	5
Tibia	14
Foot with claws	11

Hab. Liberia.

Mr. A. A. van Bemmelen, Director of the Zoological Gardens at Rotterdam has been so kind as to present this curious Bat to the Leyden Museum: I therefore propose to name it in honor of its donor.